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POINTS OUT SOURCES OF EXPLOITABLE INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Recent studies reveal that industrial waste suitable for processing is found mainly in state enterprises of the metal, textile, woodworking, and leather-processing branches.

There are large quantities of scrap metal and cotton waste, flax waste, hemp waste, etc., in the warehouses of the "Otpadutsi" (Waste) State Economic Enterprise, but they are crudely sorted for industrial processing. It must be pointed out that the larger portion of these waste materials is not derived from current industrial production, but represents parts of old and discarded machines, equipment, and materials from razed buildings.

The "Otpadutsi" Enterprise warehouses contain large quantities of tarpaulin canvases, tobacco sacks, cotton rags, rags from stockings and hosiery, sacks, discarded boots and footwear, leather pieces, tie beams, round iron (of different dimensions), old cranks, pipes for central heating, spring steel, rails, axles, and sheet metal 2 millimeters thick.

In the "Emayl," "Maritsa," and "Oborishte" enterprises, as well as the "Anton Ivanov" Plant, triangular pieces of sheet metal remain as waste; their dimensions are 10 by 20 centimeters and they are 0.4 millimeter thick. This metal waste amounts to 6 tons per year and can be used for making metal buttons, travel bags, picket bags, stove handles, and cleats for footwear. Sheet metal waste one millimeter thick, of which as much as 6 tons per year can be collected, may be used for making tacks, small handles, locks, padlocks, small keys, hinges, and other pressed objects.

In the "Veriga" (China) State Industrial Enterprise sheet metal waste 10-20 millimeters thick and 5-25 centimeters long is accumulated in quantities of up to 24 tons per year. It can be used for making jaws, jackscrews, parts for beam scales, bolts for locks, carriage bolts and blacksmith's stock. About 2 tons per year of oblong iron pieces, 10 millimeters wide and about 40 centimeters long, are accumulated by the enterprise. This waste can be used for making small bolts, nuts, pegs, brackets, hinges for doors and windows, and blacksmith's stock.

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In the "Paren Kotel" (Steam Boiler) State Industrial Enterprise and the "23 December" Plant about 15 tons a year of triangular sheet metal are accumulated. This measures 40 by 30 centimeters, is 3-10 millimeters thick, and can be used in making flanges, sockets, lock plates, bolts for locks and hinges for doors and windows. The enterprise also accumulates about 3 tons of sheet iron /per year?, which is up to 3 millimeters thick, 1-3 centimeters wide, and up to one meter long. Stove frames, parts for water pipes, lock plates, sockets, hinges for windows, and pressed objects can be made of this waste.

The "Georgi Dimitrov" Locomotive and Railroad Car Plant accumulates more than 11 tons of brass shavings and old brass, copper, zinc, and aluminum parts /per year? which are not used by the plant. The plant also accumulates sheet metal of different dimensions and thicknesses and old equipment, all of which amounts to more than 30 tons /per year?. This material can be used for repairing stoves, for making furnace shovels, and for general repairs.

Large quantities of waste also remain in the textile enterprises; this includes defective pieces of cotton, silk, woolen, and linen cloth, of different dimensions, as well as defective and tangled yarn.

In the "Otpadutsi" Enterprise warehouses there are pieces of discarded work and dress clothing and small cotton rags, a large part of which could be used for making wadding. The waste of small hosiery pieces has not yet been used, but it could serve for filling bed covers.

From the leather industry a type of waste is obtained from which, by a chemical process, the hair is extracted and processed into wool. From this waste alum can be extracted by a chemical process. Leather glue is also obtained from this waste by another chemical process. Small sole leather and leather waste pieces are usually thrown away or burned, but if the methods of the Soviet specialists were applied, artificial sole leather could be produced from them.

From the strained milk which remains after processing milk, lactic acid and sugar, which are used in medicine and the chemical industry, are obtained. The tails of horses, oxen, etc., represent a valuable waste product since the hair could be used in making buckram thread for tailoring.

Shavings, scrapings, and small wood-processing waste are not yet being utilized.

It is imperative that quick measures be taken for the adequate utilization of industrial waste, since there is a lack of many articles on the market which could be manufactured successfully from it.

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